

# KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

VOL. I.—NO. 8.

LOUISVILLE: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## STILL LIVES

### Spirit of '98 Not Dimmed by the Intervention of Time.

Irishmen Gather in Dublin From All Parts of the World to Participate in the Tone Centenary.

The Greatest Procession Ever Seen in Ireland—Addresses by Redmond, Dillon and Others.

### UNITED STATES WELL REPRESENTED

One of the finest demonstrations that ever manifested a nation's feelings of honor for an illustrious son took place in the streets of Dublin. From all parts of the land came admirers of Wolfe Tone's character and his life-long efforts for his native country to pay their reverence to his memory. Tone never stood so high in the estimation of Irishmen as he stands today. A hundred years have rolled by since his mortal remains were placed beneath the turf by the side of the ruined church in the little God's acre at Bodens-town. His name has passed into history, and to gain a knowledge of what he was and what he strove to do involves an amount of historical research not open to every one. And when, in spite of this necessary investigation into the records of the past, which has to be undertaken ere we can pass judgment on Tone, one finds a magic in his name greater than that of the most popular of present-day politicians, it shows that the '98 centenary movement has not been organized in vain. For at length it is plain that the people are beginning to read something of their own history, and it needs but a continuance of this process to insure that what Tone aimed at shall at length be accomplished. After a century of comparative neglect, justice is now being done to the memory of the founder of the United Irishmen's Association. It is at last realized that he was a wonderful combination of a brains-carrier and a man of action, that his objects were of the highest, that he had in him all the essential qualities requisite for success and that if failure attended his efforts he, at any rate, was not to blame. He was a military general. In his biggest and apparently most visionary projects he was intensely practical, and if he had been but generally representative of the mental mold of Irishmen in 1799 the annals of the century that has passed over this country since then would not form such sad reading. When one finds such widespread appreciation of Wolfe Tone as was made evident recently it is time for the most despondent Irishman to take heart of grace and admit that there is still some reason to hope for the future.

It is easy to talk of tens of thousands, but impossible to know whether one is very near the truth when he ventures into the region of figures in estimating the size of popular demonstrations. It is useless to attempt to say how many people looked on the procession or how many took part in it. In both cases the number was very large. The day was generally observed as a holiday in the city. Nearly all the leading business establishments closed for the day and the employees went to swell the crowds of on-lookers in the streets. The muster of country people, always fairly large in Dublin on August 15, was unprecedentedly large. Thousands arrived at all the railway termini. All the provinces were well represented, but what was particularly remarkable was the extraordinary large number of Northerners who were in evidence. There probably never before was such a big array of natives of Ulster in the city on any given day. Wolfe Tone's intimate association with the North, where the United Irishmen's organization was founded, probably accounts for the dimensions of this wholesale friendly invasion.

The appearance of the procession was inspiring in the highest degree. Banners, many of them richly ornamented and artistically finished, everywhere abounded. The display of banners was finer than anything that has been seen in the city for many years. Bands were almost as numerous as the banners, and there was a constant succession of melody. For the procession to pass a given point occupied about two hours, and when it is added that the various contingents were compactly marshalled and followed at a brisk pace close on one another without any interval between, a better idea has been given of its size than could be conveyed by any random statements as to so many thousands. The backbone of the procession was, as might be imagined, formed of the different Dublin trades bodies. These were all adequately represented and made a most creditable display. The provinces also were well to the fore. Belfast is deserving of special mention. The twelve hundred men who represented the Nationalists of the Northern capital bore with them nine big banners, all resplendent in the glories of youthful freshness that contrasted advantageously with the weather-beaten appearance of some of the older Dublin banners. At the head of the Northern contingent rode Miss McSorley, of Belfast, arrayed in green velvet, as on the day of the Hannahstown demonstration some months ago, Cork

and Waterford also sent fine contingents with bands and banners, and Drogheda, Dundalk and Wexford were among the biggest of the others. Practically all the Nationalist members of the Dublin corporation were present, and the Mayors of Cork, Limerick, Drogheda, Wexford, Sligo and Clonmel, with many members of their corporations or Town Councils, also took part in the procession. The youth of the city were well to the fore. The Catholic Boys' Brigade sent some hundreds of smartly dressed boys, who marched with the air of young soldiers, while several other bands of little fellows not attached to any particular organization took their places here and there along the line of march and kept with the procession to the end. A large proportion of the processionists bore ornamental pikes, and these, coupled with the green sashes and badges that were generally worn, added considerably to the effect of the spectacle. A prominent place was given in the procession to the French and American delegates, and while the latter would have been made more numerous but for the outbreak of the war with Spain, yet it is highly creditable to the Irish in America that they were able in the circumstances to send such a representative selection of leading citizens. The car at the head of the procession containing the foundation stone of the Tone monument, brought from the Cave Hill, Belfast, and the old chariot of O'Connell, repolished in green, were objects of the greatest interest to the onlookers.

From a marshal's point of view the route might have been better chosen. It led through some of the narrowest and most tortuous thoroughfares in Dublin. If convenience alone were the consideration, this would have been borne in mind and direct routes through wide streets would have been adopted. But everything had to give way to the claims of historical association. Dublin abounds in places whose story, if it could be told, would be rich in narratives of the men of '98. Clearly it was desirable that the procession should pass as many of these as possible, and the official route, if long and complex, had at any rate the advantage of bringing the processionists into close proximity to many spots of intense interest to those who do not fear to speak of '98. Such are the house in Stafford street where Wolfe Tone was born, and which is now marked by a memorial tablet; the site of Newgate Prison, where the Shearers were hanged and Bond was murdered; St. Michael's church, where the Shearers, Bond and Emmet are interred; old Moira House, where Lord Edward Fitzgerald was wont to resort; St. Catherine's church, in front of which Emmet was executed; 153 Thomas street, where Lord Edward was captured; St. Werburgh's church, where he was buried, and Trinity College, where several of the bravest spirits of the '98 movement learned to love Ireland and to scorn death in her service. To see these places was an object for the attainment of which it was worth making some sacrifices, and in spite of some temporary inconveniences, the processionists were much better pleased at the route actually followed than they would have been had a shorter and more direct journey through wider thoroughfares than Church street or Watling street been marked out for them. At all points along the route the procession was watched by eager citizens from crowded windows, and the enthusiasm, particularly at the places of historic interest, was continuous and unmistakably genuine.

The procession was, however, a mere temporary commemoration of Wolfe Tone, a sudden proclamation by the nation to the world at large to tell all whom it might concern that she still cherished the memory of the son who had so cherished her in the time of her tribulation. The real work of the day was the laying of the foundation stone of the Wolfe Tone monument, that shall serve to remind generations yet unborn of a great man who had in days long past planned, plotted, fought and died that they might live as freemen in the land in which God cast their lot. The site for the monument, at the head of Grafton street, is one of the noblest in Dublin, and it is for Irishmen now to see to it that the monument is worthy of the site, and as far as possible worthy of the man. Proceedings augur well for the speedy completion of this urgent national project. They showed, as has so often before been shown to the self-satisfied and astonished Saxon, how Irishmen, no matter what their differences on points of policy or other domestic details, can combine and work together for a common national object, and thus prove their appreciation of the doctrines of him who so clearly pointed out that Ireland and England are distinct countries, inhabited by different races; that their interests are divergent, and that while those of Ireland are subservient to those of England, Ireland must continue to be the sufferer.

It was after 6 o'clock before the last of the procession had got close to Stephen's green, though the first of it passed the City Hall at seven minutes after 4. Not a sign of that huge procession but fully believed of Tone, after the memories that had been evoked by the scenes they passed en route, that

"He lived for his love, for his country he died; They were all that to life had entwined him."

The meeting which took place on the site of the monument at the junction of Grafton street and St. Stephen's green did not take place until the whole of the immense procession had filed past the spot.

The proceedings at the end of the journey constituted truly one of the most impressive functions of the kind in the history of the country since the unveiling of the O'Connell monument some sixteen

years ago. The enclosure was the central point whence in every direction extended a prodigious concourse of people, simply wild with national enthusiasm and deeply impressed with the true import of the occasion as they listened to the stirring speeches delivered from the platform. Nothing could have been more impressive than the spectacle that was presented and the outburst of enthusiasm which was heard when the veteran '67 man, Mr. O'Leary, laid the foundation stone, taken from the famous trysting-place of Cave Hill. The two beautiful flags forwarded by the Daughters of '98 waved over the gearing for lowering the flag. The effect of the evergreen decorations and the display of hutting, a blending, as already stated, of Irish, French and American colors, was very fine. Mr. John O'Leary presided, to whom, as President of the '98 Centenary Committee, Mr. Collins read the following address from the Organizing and Memorial Committees:

Dear Mr. O'Leary—Among the many monuments which have found place in the thoroughfares of Ireland's metropolis not one has yet been erected to the memory of the brotherhood of heroes whose labors and sacrifices have hallowed the name of '98. In affirmation of our resolve to repair the neglect we have assembled here today.

On this site, granted to us by the unanimous vote of the Dublin Corporation, we purpose to erect a memorial in some degree worthy of the chiefs and soldiers of the gallant confederacy which came so near the attainment of Ireland's independence in the glorious struggle of '98. We have come together, representatives of all parts of our island and of widely separated communities of Ireland's children beyond the seas, to attest our loyalty to the tradition of nationality handed down to us from the days of the United Irishmen. To honor the memory of Wolfe Tone, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Father Murphy, McCracken, Emmet, Munro, Russell, Michael Dwyer, the United Irishmen, and the men of '98 of all creeds, of all parties and of all classes, we realize that we must put aside all minor claims upon our allegiance and join in true fraternity in promoting this tribute to the men who first gave meaning and effect to the doctrine of brotherhood amongst Irishmen. It was, then, the first consideration of the '98 Centenary Committee that here today there should be no influence to distract attention from the first purpose of our gathering. Failing the presence of a direct descendant of the United Irish chief, it seemed most fitting that to the man who had held first place in this movement, whose patriotism had withstood a test, whose fidelity to the teachings of '98 was unshakable, whose honesty and disinterestedness were above suspicion, to this man should be assigned the task of laying the foundation stone.

On you, sir, we call to perform the ceremony today. You are looked upon as a man of lofty and unselfish patriotism, who has kept to the course taken, with manly pride and unflinching courage, more than a generation ago. In your conduct of this '98 Centenary movement you have ever sought to overcome distrust and suspicion by frankness and plain dealing. So it comes that surrounding you are men whose differences on matters of lesser moment to our cause may be strongly marked, but whose unity of thought and feeling on the essential elements of nationality has found expression in the remarkable series of demonstrations in honor of the men of '98, which has culminated in this mighty gathering today.

It must be a pleasant thought for you, sir, as it is for us all, that the fire of patriotism which burnt in the breast of the founder of the United Irish Society has not been quenched in the hearts of all his descendants. The trowel with which you will perform the ceremony is the gift of the granddaughter of Wolfe Tone, and the reply made to the invitation to attend this ceremony gives eloquent proof that distance from the old home has not obliterated the heroic memories in which the family of Tone may take pride, nor chilled the ardor of the love which should be borne for Ireland by those who claim descent from the foremost among the patriots of '98.

The stone which you are asked to lay has been brought from the historic Cave Hill, whereon Tone and his heroic comrades imposed on themselves a solemn obligation never to desist in their efforts until they had secured the independence of their country. Thus we have linked together associations which should make this occasion memorable.

In asking you to lay this foundation stone we do so in the earnest hope that when this memorial to the men of a chivalrous era has been erected it may serve to remind us that the cause which enlisted in its service the men of '98 must ever command the whole-hearted devotion of the brave and pure-souled, if the ideal of nationality which they hoped to attain be preserved to us as our guide.

The address was handsomely bound in leather.

Mr. O'Leary, who was received with great enthusiasm, said in reply:

I am proud to be here today, and I am all the prouder because I know that I am here, because I was in the dock in Green street some thirty-three years ago, and in Pontonville, Portland and elsewhere for some twenty years after. But the question is not where I am or where I was, but the far larger question as to what manner of man was he to do honor to whose memory we are all assembled here today.

Theobald Wolfe Tone, was first and before all things, the organizer of the last great struggle for Irish independence. Great Irishmen have lived before and after Tone, but I think I may safely say

## OSCAR TURNER

### Named as the Democratic Nominee in the Race for Congress.

Capt. James Williams and Dr. Atwood Smith Withdrew Before the Ballot Was Taken.

William Jennings Bryan and the Chicago Platform Indorsed by an Almost Unanimous Vote.

### MAJOR R. C. DAVIS COMPLIMENTED

The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional district held their convention last Monday at Music Hall. Mr. John W. Vreeland called the convention to order by virtue of the authority vested in him as State Executive Committee.

Nominations for Temporary Chairman being next in order, the name of Mr. J. M. Chatterton, candidate for re-election to the School Board, was presented by Congressional Committee J. J. Keane.

In accepting, Mr. Chatterton said: "I esteem it as a distinguished honor to be elected your Chairman. I believe there should be no uncertainty as to the declaration of principles of this convention. Those principles have been laid down in the Chicago platform, and if we do nothing but indorse the platform and select a nominee we will have done our duty."

Mr. Clem W. Huggins, Secretary of the Congressional Committee, was elected Secretary without opposition, and the Democratic representatives of the press were made Assistant Secretaries.

Calls of the various districts were made for names for the different committees. While the committees were preparing their reports Capt. James T. Williams and Dr. Atwood Smith withdrew their names from the contest.

The Committee on Organization reported first, recommending that the temporary officers be made permanent. The report was adopted, after which a recess was taken, the Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report.

The convention resumed its session at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and after some discussion and the announcement that Major R. C. Davis did not wish his name placed before the convention, the Committee on Credentials brought in majority and minority reports. After considerable discussion the majority report was adopted by a vote of 161 to 61.

The report adopted was the following: "The Democratic party of the Fifth Congressional district reaffirms the platform adopted at Chicago by the Democrats at their convention in July, 1896, and we particularly reaffirm and indorse the financial plank therein, declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of any and all other nations. "First—We are proud of the patriotic conduct in peace and in war of that brave leader of Democracy, William Jennings Bryan, and we favor his re-nomination as the Democratic candidate of the people for President of the United States in 1900.

"Second—We congratulate the brave boys in the army and navy, without respect to party or locality, who have so cheerfully responded to the call of their country, for their skillful and heroic achievements on land and sea. We rejoice that sectional lines have been obliterated and party strife forgotten in the patriotic upholding of our flag and the cordial support given to the Government by the whole people of every section of our country. We rejoice that the futile efforts of a few Republican leaders to inject partisan strife into a cause belonging to no party and no section, but to the whole people, have been justly condemned by the patriotism of the country, as they deserved to be.

"Third—We are in favor of an income tax so that the burden of taxation be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expense of the Government, and in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring an income tax law passed by Congress unconstitutional, we are in favor of an amendment to the constitution making a reasonable and just income tax law constitutional."

The convention being now ready for nominations, Mr. Thomas F. Gilmore walked to the front of the platform. In presenting the name of Mr. Turner Mr. Gilmore said:

"It is incumbent upon this convention to nominate a man who will bring the people to the polls. There was a time when this district was safely Democratic, but it is not so now. The Chicago platform has caused a division in our party, and the only way to reclaim this district is to put forward a man who is above reproach. While we quarrel on this floor, I hope that we will not quarrel after we leave it.

"We have to meet a strong and united enemy. We have to battle with a party that has played hide and seek with truth since it was organized; a party that declared for bimetalism in St. Louis, although it was then sworn to destroy silver.

"May the God of truth and justice guide us so we can overthrow the nominee of this party in this district. We must select a man who has the courage to go forth and preach the truth. I have

the honor to nominate such a man—a man who can meet the foe of the enemy and pierce his hypocrisy with the sword of truth. I am to present a man who has youth and courage; who will preach the truths of bimetalism and show how the false doctrines of the Republican party have brought about almost chaos.

"I have the honor to present the name of our fellow-citizen, Oscar Turner."

A number of delegates were desirous of complimenting Major Davis, when Chairman Chatterton stated that he had it from Judge J. T. O'Neal, whom he had seen at noon, that Major Davis would not accept if nominated.

Under the law of the party and rules of the convention, Mr. Turner was almost unanimously made the nominee.

The following statement made to a reporter leaves no doubt as to where Mr. Turner stands on the leading issues of the day:

"Of course, I feel highly honored at receiving this nomination, and will do all in my power to show the Democrats of this district that they made no mistake when they selected me as their nominee for Congress. I have been a life-long Democrat, and have never failed to work and vote for our nominees. As to the Chicago platform, it is the platform on which I made this race—the one on which I worked and voted for Bryan, Blackburn and Hardin, and the one on which, with the aid of good Democrats of this district, I will win this race in November."

## FRANKFORT.

The Political Pot Will Soon Be Boiling in the Capital of the State.

The Government to Establish a Military Camp Four Miles From the City.

### SOCIETY HAPPENINGS AND GOSSIP

[SPECIAL LETTER.]

Frankfort, the Mecca of Kentucky politics, is unusually quiet at present, and those in a position to know claim that it is only the "quiet that precedes the storm," and that before November's wintery blasts have stripped the surrounding hills of their green foliage, the storm will burst in all its fury and old Frankfort will ring with political speeches as she never rang before, even when the "Silver-tongued Orator" or the "Auburn-haired Child of Destiny," from Fayette, were in their glory and occupying a front seat in the Democratic band wagon. The race for Representative from Franklin county, although over a year off, is growing exceedingly warm. Among the aspirants for this honor are two prominent and leading Irish-Americans of this city—Col. Pat McDonald, Sr., editor-in-chief of the Western Argus, and Capt. Percival Haley, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and although a comparatively young man, a leader in politics and a very strong personal friend of Senator Goebel, the "Napoleon of Democracy" in Kentucky. Col. McDonald is also a strong supporter of Senator Goebel, and for the past two years has on every occasion advocated his candidacy for Governor through the columns of the Argus. Ex-Senator E. H. Taylor, Jr., is also prominently spoken of as a candidate, but as yet has not consented to run. The present Representative, South Trimble, is not only a candidate for re-election, but also announces that he will probably be a candidate for Speaker of the House against Col. J. Morgan Chinn, of Mercer.

President D. J. McElligott, of Division No. 1, A. O. H., of this city, has been elected for the second time a delegate to the State convention of Catholic Knights of America, which will convene at Bowling Green September 13. Col. McElligott will make a strong effort to secure representation for branches outside of Louisville and Covington, who have heretofore captured the national delegates, never allowing the numerous other branches scattered throughout the State to elect a national delegate. He believes, as should all fair-minded delegates, that "turn about is fair play," and that delegates at least once should be elected from among the branches outside of Louisville and Covington.

Latest advices from Washington say that Frankfort will have a military camp. It will be located four miles from Frankfort on the F. & C. railway, upon the banks of the historic, sparkling Elk Horn. The F. & C. will run trains between this city and the camp every hour, and as between two and six regiments will be quartered at this camp, it will undoubtedly bring many dollars into the city. The Second Kentucky is among the regiments that will come.

Bro. William Cushion, of No. 1, A. O. H., has removed to lock No. 7, where he will remain until November. He has accepted a position as Government Time-keeper, a place he formerly held during the building of locks 6 and 7. The latter is now being finished and will be thoroughly completed by November 1.

Bro. P. Coleman, Sr., has been working in Eminence for the past three weeks. He returns home every Saturday, and always attends division meetings.

Several members will go to Lexington and Cincinnati next week to attend Labor Day exercises and view the soldiers in the former city and attend the G. A. R. in the latter.

Division No. 1 has secured a large and commodious hall, occupying the entire second floor of the Kieker building, at the end of the St. Clair-street bridge. Messrs. John Hunt, Patrick O'Brien, William Newman and D. J. McNamara

have been appointed a special committee to have it suitably furnished. The division has a fine dance hall and will give several entertainments during the winter months.

Bro. Patrick O'Brien, the efficient Treasurer of Division No. 1, is one of the hardest working members of the division. Much of the success of the picnic is due to his untiring efforts.

Right Rev. C. P. Maas, Bishop of Covington, will arrive in Frankfort at noon Saturday, September 3, and will administer confirmation to a large class of boys and girls on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at solemn high mass. After vespers at 7:30 the Bishop will preach. The music, both morning and evening, will be grand. The fine choir, under the direction of Prof. Graham, will be assisted by Prof. Louis Harris, leader of the Frankfort orchestra, and the entire celebrated Florentine Quartet, now filling a week's engagement at Cove Spring Park Theater, near this city.

The picnic given for the benefit of St. John's church, Georgetown, was a grand success, socially and financially. Several hundred dollars was cleared upon it, and it was due to the untiring efforts of the pastor, Father Edward Donnelly, and his corps of able assistants that the picnic was such a pleasant affair. They worked hard and faithfully and their efforts were crowned with success. The portrait of Father Donnelly, which brought in over \$500, was won by a Mr. Donnelly of Newport, who was naturally very proud of it. Large crowds from surrounding towns attended and everybody enjoyed himself immensely.

The two beautiful statues recently purchased for the Church of the Good Shepherd, Frankfort, will be blessed by the Right Rev. Bishop next Sunday night after vespers. They represent the Sacred Heart and St. Anthony. The statues were purchased with money secured by voluntary contribution. It was collected by Mrs. Henry F. Lutkenier. They will always remain a monument to the efforts of this kind and gentle lady to spread the devotion of the Sacred Heart and St. Anthony.

## THEATERS.

The airy, fairy, tinseled form of amusement, burlesque and vaudeville which is so popular with the majority of theater-goers will be the offering at the Buckingham Theater the coming week, and it will be interpreted by the Bon Ton Burlesquers, an organization which made a reputation for itself last season and which already ranks among the foremost organizations of its class this season. It will come here equipped with every essential of a first-class attraction, and with elaborate scenery and gorgeous wardrobe. The comedians are the vaudeville performers are stars in their respective lines, while the chorus is composed of handsome and talented burlesquers. The entertainment will be found sparkling with novelties, and there will not be a dull moment throughout the length of the performance. The ball of fun commences to roll with a vaudeville cocktail, a lasting beverage of mirth, melody and song, entitled a "Parisian Night," in which all the members of the company participate; then comes part second, the olio of vaudeville stars, which introduces Ned Monroe, the well-known comedian; Morrison and Mackey, the Irish lords; Agnes Bellier, the American chansonette; Daily and Leoard, the vivacious comedienne; M'le Electro, the European sensation; Byron and Langdon, travesty stars, and Bobby Mack, the prince of parodists. There will also be seen M'le Rosa's troupe of Oriental dancers.

"Uncle Toni's Cabin," one of the most popular of America's dramas, which seems to yearly increase its hold on public favor, comes to Louisville again this season. Al. W. Martin will present the drama in all its old-time beauty at the Avenue all next week, commencing Sunday night, with a company of sixty people, including the famous minstrel star, Milt G. Barlow, as Uncle Tom.

Masonic Temple Theater will open for the season on Monday, September 19. Col. Meffert has engaged a strong stock company for his popular theater, and there is no doubt but that there will be a largely increased patronage for this very successful amusement house. Only the stars of last year's company have been retained, and they have been augmented by the best talent procurable.

Macaulay's Theater will throw open its doors to the theater-going public next week with the famous Fields minstrels as the first attraction. Business Manager Colgan will make every effort to please the patrons of his theater. Mr. Macaulay has already booked the best of the first-class attractions.

Tom Karl and Dillon Dewey, who was for several seasons acting manager of the Bostonians, are reported to be keeping a hotel at Martha's Vineyard.

## LABOR DAY PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Bradley issued the following proclamation:

In conformity to the statutes of the United States and of this State, September 5 is set apart as a legal holiday and designated as Labor day. This is a suitable and just recognition of those who in workshop, field and elsewhere, have contributed so much to build up the material resources of the country and dignify manual labor.

It is recommended that all places of business be closed on that day, and that employers excuse as many of their laborers as they can consistently, so that the sons of toil may congregate in large numbers and enjoy the holiday set apart by State and national statutes for their benefit.

## LABOR DAY.

### Greatest Event of the Year Among Louisville's Workers.

The Great Industrial Parade Will Be Participated in By at Least Ten Thousand Men.

The Day's Exercises Will Be Concluded at Phoenix Hill Park With a Big Picnic, Music, Etc.

### CHARLES N. JACQUES THE ORATOR

The final meeting of the various trades union committees making arrangements for the Labor Day celebration was held at Beck's Hall Thursday evening, with Herman Christen presiding.

Twenty labor unions sent representatives to say they would take part in the parade, which promises to be a big success. Gov. Bradley and Mayor Weaver having issued proclamations declaring the day a holiday for the State and city, business will be generally suspended. A prominent feature of the parade will be the floats of the different unions as well as those of many of the leading business houses and other industries.

The parade will be followed by a picnic at Phoenix Hill, where the workers and their friends will enjoy an evening of pleasure. It is expected that the park will be crowded to its utmost capacity.

The feature of the evening will be the address of Mr. Charles N. Jacques, who has been selected to deliver the Labor Day oration. Mr. Jacques was brought up in the ranks of labor, and will deliver an address that will be well worth hearing. He is a finished and brilliant speaker, and we believe his effort will surpass any that has been heretofore made on similar occasions in this city.

Mr. Walter Darby, who delivered the address last year, was invited to occupy a position in the parade with Mr. Jacques.

Mr. Adam Zinn, who was in the battle at Santiago, has been selected to act as Marshal for the horsehoes' union, wearing his army uniform. He returned home because of illness, and is now sufficiently recovered to accept the position.

The great parade will form on Haymarket Square, the floats occupying the passageways in the square. The procession will start at 2 o'clock, and will proceed down Jefferson street to Sixth, to Sixth to Market, up Market to Jackson, out Jackson to Jefferson and up Jefferson to Phoenix Hill Park.

The parade will form and move in the following order:

- FIRST DIVISION.
  - Platoon of Mounted Police.
  - Morbach's Band.
  - Marchal and Aids.
  - Humphrey Knecht, Chief Marshal.
  - Aids: William M. Higgins, Robert H. Webber, J. W. Stephens, John Fuchs.
  - Carriages of Officers and Guests.
  - First Carriage: Mayor Weaver.
  - Orator of the Day: Charles Jacques.
  - Chairman Herman Christen, Secretary George G. DeSouchet.
  - Second Carriage: Reception Committee and Officers of Central Labor Union: President James McGill, Secretary Louis J. Kieffer, Treasurer Theodore F. Tiller, Chairman E. L. Cronk.
  - Third Carriage: Joseph Scheffer, W. A. Schumate, Joseph E. Roberts.
  - Carriage for Press.
  - Division Marshal, Charles Peets.
  - Floats.
  - Typographical Union.
  - German Typographical Union.
  - Printing Pressmen's Union.
  - Press Feeders' Union.
  - Waiters' Union.
- SECOND DIVISION.
  - First Regiment Band.
  - Division Marshal, John Hickey.
  - Floats.
  - Salesmen's Union.
  - Floats.
  - Journeyman Beer Brewers' Union.
  - Journeyman Horseshoers' Union.
  - Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters.
- THIRD DIVISION.
  - Consolidated Band.
  - Division Marshal, Nicolas Steller.
  - Floats.
  - Cigarmakers' Union.
  - Tobacco Workers' Union No. 16.
  - Tobacco Workers' Union.
  - Floats.
  - Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.
  - Brotherhood of Leather Workers.
  - Floats.
  - Federal Labor Union.
- FOURTH DIVISION.
  - Louisville Military Band.
  - Division Marshal, Patrick Fitzpatrick.
  - Floats.
  - Paper Hangers' Union.
  - National Theatrical Alliance.
  - Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.
  - Hard Stone Cutters' Union.
  - Soft Stone Cutters' Union.
  - Organized and Unorganized Laborers.

Damson is one of the coming autumn shades. It has a great deal of rich, deep crimson in it, and is seen in rich autumn materials in silk and wool.

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## KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

Devoted to the Moral and Social Advancement of all Irish Americans.

WILLIAM M. HIGGINS, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. SINGLE COPY, 5c.

Entered at the Louisville Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

Address all Communications to the KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN, 326 West Green Street.



LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1898.

## A PLEA FOR THE STUDY OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

Every nation has its own tongue, its annals and legends. Not one is richer in these particulars than the Celtic. On account of the cruelty practiced against our forefathers, their language being forbidden them as well as their religion, the mother tongue in many parts of Ireland was dropped and English substituted in its place. Consequently, in the homes of Irish people our ears are not accustomed to its use. Children often ask what it is like and why it is not spoken, saying that German, Italian and French can be heard at any time; but not so the Celtic. A living proof that the English have got the better of us, a lasting illustration of our own stupidity, if we allow this to go on, and relegate the language of saints and historians, of poets and theologians, to the back shelves and out-of-the-way drawers of our libraries.

Let the Irish Renaissance that has been going on of late years across the ocean be introduced among us, and our educated men and women who have time for study take up the neglected branch and learn its beauties. If the rush for money has hitherto left our people with little time for intellectual work, they can at least teach the younger generation a respect and love for this ancient language, and tell them how it comes that it is not commonly spoken wherever the Celt has immigrated into America.

A race without its own distinctive tongue! How deplorable, how debased, how nothing! Without a history, without a literature! In the heart of Africa there might exist such a stunted, starved monstrosity, but not in Erin. Her music and her folklore, plentiful enough to fill immense libraries, are the loveliest and most spiritual in the world. Can more be said? How demoniacal the hatred and how far-seeing the cruel policy of a government that forbade to a people the use of its own language! Let us fool them.

Too long has it lain cold and neglected; but if we lay it close to our hearts the warmth will revive it and we may reasonably hope to see it thrive and grow.

## TRADES UNIONS OF TODAY.

A short time ago five thousand union cloakmakers in New York forced the manufacturers to sign wage agreements for the coming year.

This news was printed in a brief paragraph in the press dispatches. A similar item appears every few weeks. What a sensation such action would have created fifty years ago! Yet today it only goes to show the appreciation of the progress that has been made in the organization of labor.

Today the right to belong to a labor union is almost as unquestioned as the right to breathe. Some employers still discriminate against union labor. The same fellows would corner air and sunshine and retail it if they could. They are few in number, however. The majority of men, capitalists and workers alike, mean to be fair and to do what is just. Because the determination of labor to organize was just, the opposition to it has quickly disappeared, and what was once merely a determined claim has now become almost a recognized and vested right.

Some individuals have predicted that the country would go to smash in six months "if the time ever came when a man could not manage his own business." But we

have not gone to smash; far from it. We have lately gone into an extensive new deal in real estate.

All that labor organization means—all that it ever can mean, as sensible men saw from the first—is that it can force an employer to be fair. Fair men have never been seriously troubled by labor unions, even in the years when they were learning how to organize and were making mistakes. Thoughtless, tyrannical, mean men, with bad advisers, have been troubled a good deal. They are wiser now and better and have learned a valuable lesson.

Labor unions say that employers shall not compel men to work overtime without extra pay; that they must give them as safe and wholesome a place to work in as possible, and that they must refrain from petty meanness and tyranny and discrimination which might be inflicted on individuals if they were single-handed. No fair-minded employer can object to this programme. No sensible, well-officed union asks anything which is unfair. If it should, it is almost sure to be beaten.

All the results of organized labor have been good. Shorter hours, the self-respect that comes from membership in an organization which will protect a man from wrong, the discipline of organizing and winning the fight, have improved the temper and manhood of those who do the nation's work. The future of our civilization is in the hands of organized labor.

## PEACE WITH HONOR AND WITH PROFIT.

One of the most able and sensible articles relative to the war that has come under our notice is the following, from the Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times, which we hope will be carefully read by some of the leading men and writers of Kentucky.

Grim-visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front—and we most devoutly trust that the same front may remain for years without a crease or crow's-foot; for war spells ruin to many a household and to many a commercial house. We have little fear that the war with Spain will be re-opened, it says. It is true that the present cessation of warfare rests only upon the authority of a protocol—that is, a preliminary overture for a final agreement upon a peace between the belligerent parties. But it is equally true that there is a mutual desire for peace behind it, and this desire ought to be effectual in bringing about an agreement among the negotiators.

One serious bone of contention has been flung into the arena of discussion, and appears likely to cause trouble. This is the question of the future control of the Philippines. It is seriously proposed by a large number of public men and newspaper editors that the control of the whole of the Philippine Islands be assumed by the United States, not only as a duty but as a right. A vast deal of eloquence is being expended in sustinment of this view, and a vast deal of argument, some ingenious, most of it very disingenuous. It seems to us that the whole matter requires only a very simple test. There is a question of fact at bottom of it, and a question of national honor. We are bound by the law of nations, and by that law we are pledged to deal with this question in accordance with the facts of the case. The terms of the protocol with our late adversary are binding no less

upon us than upon him. Under these terms, given under the hand and seal of the United States, as represented by President McKinley, the future control of the Philippines was to be left to the decision of the Peace Commissioners. Nothing that transpired after this solemn pact was signed could alter the agreement. All the fine talk about territorial expansion, manifest destiny, and so forth, may be passed by as the idle wind. Manifest duty was our impelling motive in going to war; manifest duty must be our guiding star in closing it. The path of duty now lies in the scrupulous observance of our agreement with Spain and passing by the incitements of the expansionists as insulting temptations. We do not desire our President to rank in history with such personages as Frederick the Great or William of Orange, the shameless breakers of treaties and royal promises.

Peace, we are confident, is now fully assured, and with the return of peace we have a right to anticipate a return of that prosperity which has been banished for too long a period by our unsettled domestic concerns in the first place, and by the outbreak of war in the second. We here in Philadelphia have suffered more severely than any other locality, perhaps, by these unfavorable conditions. We have been especial sufferers from the war and the protracted disturbances in Cuba which preceded it. The full extent to which we have been affected by these causes can never be known, but we can form some notion of the loss from the statistics of our imports and exports. From these it appears that our trade with Cuban ports since the insurrection broke out has dwindled almost to nothing. Four years ago the imports amounted to twenty million dollars; last year they produced only two millions. How calamitous such a loss was to the city can easily be estimated. Many a poor trader must have been ruined, and many a working household driven to the wall in consequence of the withdrawal of such a vast sum from the general fund.

We believe that, without being accused of over-optimism, we may look for a speedy revival of our vanished prosperity, now that the channels of legitimate trade are no longer given over to the mining and countermining of destructive war. In a state of war a few persons make fortunes, but millions are made to feel the pinch of poverty. It is on the poor the burden falls—the stress of additional taxation, the deprivation of the household bread-winners, the cessation of the employment in the factory, and, last but not least, the agonizing sorrow for those who fall on the field or are brought home to die a lingering death, shorn of limb and the means of earning a man's livelihood. These things are little heeded by the selfish traffickers in war and the thoughtless crowd. But they are the one element in the situation which appeals to the philanthropist and the patriot. It is to secure peace the soldier fights, and it is the conquest of peace which the nation celebrates when it celebrates victory.

## NOMINEES FOR CONGRESS.

The Democrats at their convention in this city last Monday nominated the Hon. Oscar Turner as their standard-bearer in the coming election to choose a Congressman from this district. Mr. Turner is a well known and popular lawyer, and his selection is a recognition of the young Democracy which gives general satisfaction.

The Republican nominee is Hon. Walter Evans, who is now serving his second term. Unless his party's factions unite there is little prospect of his winning what already seems a hard race, as the Democrats are said to be now ready for the contest.

The indications are that the campaign will be lively while it lasts, but will be free from the rancor and mudslinging that have characterized former elections.

Patronize our advertisers.



Miss Nellie Moakler is visiting friends in Bullitt county.

Miss Stella O'Connor has returned from a short visit to the county.

Miss Minnie C. Phelan, of Seymour, Ind., is visiting Miss Ella Flaherty.

Miss Annie Meehan has returned from an extended visit from Hannibal, Mo.

Miss Charlotte Walsh has returned home, after a most pleasant visit to Boone, Iowa.

Mr. A. Levy, of the firm of Levy Bros., is still at Cape May for the benefit of his health.

Mr. P. J. Breen left Wednesday for Mooresville, Ind., where he will remain several days.

Mr. Charles Neenan left for Hannibal, Mo., last week, to accept a railroad position at that point.

Deputy Circuit Clerk Fount Kremer has been enjoying a week's vacation before the courts resume.

Mr. Martin Jordan, who was recently hurt in an accident on the Short-line, is able to be out again.

Mr. Bernard O'Connor leaves Monday for St. Mary's College, Marion county, to complete his course.

Mrs. J. W. O'Bannon and children are visiting friends in Eminence. They will not return till October 1.

Miss Alice B. Hickey, of 1205 Twentieth street, has been visiting New York City during the past week.

Hon. Oscar Turner has gone to Ballard county on a business trip. He will remain there about a week.

Mrs. J. P. Gilbert, of 214 Campbell street, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Welsinger, of Lexington, Ky.

Miss Elizabeth Murphy, of this city, has been the guest of friends in Shelbyville during the past week.

Miss Elizabeth B. Walsh accompanied Mr. James O'Connor and family on a trip up the Kentucky river.

Mr. Daniel E. Dougherty has returned from a pleasant visit to friends at St. Catherine's, in Washington county.

Miss Marie Louise Costigan leaves next Monday for Nazareth, Nelson county, where she will spend the next year.

Before buying your ticket for Cincinnati read the announcement of the B. & O. W. railroad in another column.

Misses Lizzie Morgan and Ida and Eva Raidy have returned to the city after a pleasant trip to friends in Cincinnati.

Mr. Charles Connor and wife have returned from Madison, Ind., and have gone to housekeeping in Garvin Place.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Marshall have entertained last Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. John D. Reardon, of 800 Oldham street.

Miss Blanche Carr returns today from a three weeks' visit to Chicago and Potomac, Washington Island, on Lake Michigan.

Miss Dollie Burns, 1703 Pope street, will leave next week to visit friends in Nashville, Tenn. Miss Burns will be gone four weeks.

Miss Fay Duffy, of Jeffersonville, has returned home after a pleasant visit to her friends, Miss Helen Hyatt and Miss Margaret Ferguson.

Misses Mayme Seltzer and Susie Jolly, of Utica, Ind., were visitors to this city last week. They were the guests of Miss Underhill and Miss Snow.

Mr. Edwin Fitzgerald made a trip to Detroit to meet the Misses Fitzgerald, who were returning home from the Northern summer resorts.

Dan Hartnett, one of the popular men of Limerick's younger set, will leave for Hot Springs, September 5. He will be gone for about two weeks.

Mr. Kelly D. Alsop, of Shaw, Miss., who has been visiting W. H. Shively, 2121 West Madison street, left Tuesday for the naval academy at Annapolis.

Misses Lillie Hutt and Mary and Nettie Schene, who have been spending the summer pleasantly in Central Kentucky, are again at home to their many friends.

Mr. John Cunningham, who has been seriously ill for some time past, is now pronounced out of danger by his physician, and his speedy recovery is looked for.

Mr. George Menig and sister, Miss Nellie, of Danville, Ill., were the guests of a reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cowan, Zane street, Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Keenan and Mr. and Mrs. George J. Butler passed a pleasant day as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Kelly at their summer home on the Cane Run road.

The friends of Miss Lizzie McEvoy and Mr. Will Russell were surprised to hear of their being quietly married last week. The bride had been visiting some relatives in New Albany for a week, so they thought they would give their friends a

little surprise. They crossed the river to this city and were married by Rev. Father Raffo. The bride is one of the most popular and best-looking young ladies of the West-end.

Mr. Thomas J. Keyer, formerly of this city, but at present Second Vice President of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, is visiting his parents here, after a summer spent in Europe.

Mr. John T. Malone, Second Vice President of the Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company, has returned from Bay View, Mich. He is much improved in health.

Misses Vina L. Grogan and Ella Shea, who have been handsomely entertained by friends at Lebanon and other places during the summer months, will return home next week.

Mr. Mike Hickey, the popular proprietor of the Paradise, who has been enjoying the lake breezes and having a pleasant time with friends in Chicago, returned home yesterday.

Mr. George Menig, of Danville, Ill., accompanied by Miss Nellie Menig, one of Danville's most popular young ladies, are the guests of their cousins, the Misses O'Neil, 937 Sixth street.

Misses Mollie Gaffney and Mollie McIlhenny have returned from a two-weeks' vacation at Sweet Sulphur Springs. Their friends are glad to learn they were greatly benefited by the trip.

The Ladies' Auxiliary, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, announces a lawn fête for September 14 at Riverview Park. They will make this one of the most enjoyable events of the season.

Misses Julia McDonough, of Twelfth street, and Lucie Hollenkamp and sister have returned home from a two-weeks' visit to Cincinnati, where they were the recipients of much social attention.

Mr. Jere Bacon, of the firm of J. Bacon & Sons, has returned from a two months' trip to the principal markets of Europe, where he has been engaged in making extensive fall and winter purchases for his house.

Messrs. Will Dulaney and James Clarke have joined hands in partnership, and entered business at Seventh and St. Catherine streets. They have the best wishes for success in their undertaking from their many friends.

Mrs. Nellie Weizel, who has just returned from an extended tour of the Black Hills and the far West, is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Ratigan, 215 First street, with whom she will remain for the balance of the summer.

The announcement of the marriage of Miss Pauline Richey and Assistant Fire Chief John Tully was a pleasant surprise to the many friends of the popular couple, and they have been receiving congratulations from all quarters.

The many friends of Mrs. Pres. Stevens, of Seventeenth and Duncan streets, who has been dangerously ill at the Norton Infirmary, will be pleased to learn that she is now considered out of danger, and her speedy recovery is predicted.

Mr. Matt J. Winn, the Fourth-avenue tailor, has returned from a two-weeks' trip to New York and the seashore. While in New York he transacted a great deal of business, and his goods for this fall will prove a pleasant surprise to his many patrons.

Miss Ida Mackey, a beautiful and talented young lady of the West End, has been for the past week on a visit to relatives at Buffalo, where she is being much admired. She will spend the month of September there. Miss Mackey was quite a favorite at Niagara Falls during a part of this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pfau celebrated their tin wedding last Tuesday evening. Music and dancing were indulged in until a late hour. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pfau, Misses Amy Snyder, Maggie Snyder, Nellie Snyder, Lucie Kaim; Messrs. John Barry, Gus Keim, Rob Snyder, Ed Metzger, Scowden Kohnhorst and George Ditsch.

The Emerald Club gave a grand "watermelon cut" and lay ride to Gypsy Lane last Monday evening. Among the members present were Misses Kate Greeney, Mayme Kelly, Julia Kelly, Maggie Kennedy, Sophia Kern, Katie Gleason, Brady Penae, Nonie Maher, Celia Potter, Annie Kaufman and Messrs. D. Kennedy, James Barry, Edward Dore, T. J. Naughton, D. J. Coleman, John Kelly, Richard Dehanty, J. Corcoran, I. Greaney, G. McCrann and Frederick Sutherland.

One of the season's most enjoyable lawn fetes was that which took place at the residence of Mr. John Breen, at Mooresville, Ind., Wednesday evening. It was given for the benefit of St. Mary's church, of which the Rev. Father Hildebrand is the popular pastor. The large crowd present, among whom were many from this city, were handsomely entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Breen and others. One of the pleasing features was the singing of Misses Mamie Kennedy and Mary Thompson, of this city, and the Misses Mivelaz, of Little Rock, Ark. Mr. and Mrs. Breen were formerly of this city, and well known in the West End.

Walking dresses made half of silk and half of serge or some other woollen stuff are being worn in London. This fashion affords a good opportunity for making over old gowns.

## CHURCH NOTES.

Holy Trinity church in New Albany has contracted for a handsome new organ, which is now being placed in the church.

The Rev. Paul Hart, of the St. Paul diocese, was with the American troops before Santiago.

Bishop McCloskey has ordered that at every mass said prayers in thanksgiving for the restoration of peace be recited.

In addition to the school at St. Louis Bertrand Church, a kindergarten will also be opened under the direction of the Dominican Sisters.

The Rev. Dennis Murphy has been permanently stationed at St. Mary Magdalene's church. This order was promulgated by the Bishop last week.

During October a series of catechetical instruction will be given at the Dominican church in conjunction with the vespers service on Sunday evenings.

Tomorrow being the first Sunday of the month, the usual monthly Rosary procession will take place at the Dominican church at 7:30 in the evening. There will also be vespers and a short instruction.

Rev. Father Logan informs us that the St. Louis Bertrand parish school will open for the season on Monday. Everything has been done that will add to the comfort and convenience of the children who will attend.

New boilers have been placed in the boiler room of the Dominican church at an expenditure of \$500. The usual monthly collection taken on the first Sunday at every month will this time be used toward defraying this expense.

All the parochial schools in the city will open next Monday, Sept. 5. The children have been busy this week hunting out their books preparatory to starting in. The prospects are for an increased attendance everywhere.

In place of the church that was blown down by the tornado in 1896 in St. Louis the congregation of St. Francis de Sales is erecting a building which will be practically indestructible and will have the tallest spire in the country. The building will cost \$225,000, and the steel rod on the weather vane will be 378 feet from the ground.

Archbishop Keane, former rector of the Catholic University at Washington, now of St. Louis, and Archbishop Langevin, of Manitoba, have returned from a trip to Europe. They had an audience with the Pope, and Archbishop Langevin said His Holiness differed very little in appearance from what he did twenty years ago.

Cardinal Gibbons was a visitor at the summer school at Cliff Haven, N. Y., last week, and was very much pleased with what he saw there. It was his first visit, but he said it would not be his last. He was accompanied by Bishop Foley, of Detroit. They were given a reception, and when they left the students gathered at the station and sang all American patriotic songs. Bishop Foley accompanied the Cardinal to New York.

The Vatican at Rome is to be lighted by electricity. This is an innovation which will add much to the comfort of those inhabiting it and to the beauty of the interior. Pope Leo XIII. has done much toward improving the Vatican, one thing being the heating of the whole palace so that the long draughty corridors are comfortable on the coldest, bleakest days. This was done at the instigation of his physician. He has also restored some of those marvelously beautiful hangings and walls.

The frescoing and refurbishing the interior of the Cathedral of the Assumption was begun last Monday. The work is to be done by Lieber Bros. and will take several months. New windows are also to be put in, donations of five having already been received and the others expected at once. Those who have already signified their willingness are Miss Maggie Judge two, and one each from Mrs. Kitzero, Mrs. D. D. Hays and Dr. Ouchterlony. When these repairs are all completed the building will be one of the finest churches in the country, the architecture being unsurpassed.

One of the new books on the market is "Jerome Savonarola," by the Rev. J. L. O'Neil. This famous Dominican, whose fourth centenary the world is now celebrating, has been very much discussed, many making him a forerunner of the Reformation, thus seeing in him only a well-meaning son of the Catholic church. Father O'Neil has in this work shown us the true inwardness of the man's character as deduced from his own writings found after his death. Apart from its intrinsic worth and the interest in the subject treated, the book will be much appreciated here on account of its well-known author, Father O'Neil having been stationed here at the Dominican church for some time, where he founded the Aquinas Union. He is also well known as the founder and editor of the Rosary Magazine, which position he only recently resigned on account of ill health. The book is written in his usual entertaining style and will no doubt meet with a ready sale.

The Holy Name Societies of the various churches in Brooklyn, N. Y., held their annual reunion recently. The societies met at their respective halls and marched to where the convention was held. It was very edifying to see such a large body of men all banded together for the sole purpose of suppressing profanity as far as it lay in their power. The societies in Brooklyn are on the increase, as each member tries to secure at least one other member during the year. One passes along the streets he can not help but note the increase in profanity and the irreverent use of the name of God. Even the tiniest tot thinks it makes

him a man to use such language, and it is a noble work in which these societies are engaged. There is a society of this kind in this city at St. Louis Bertrand church, and it embraces a goodly portion of the male members of that congregation. By earnest and persistent efforts on the part of each member the membership could be doubled in a short time, and it is the earnest wish of the directors that it should be done. They approach the holy sacraments on the second Sunday of each month.

## HIBERNIANS.

What They Have Been Doing the Past Week—General News Notes.

Robert O'Connor has returned from White Sulphur in fine fettle for the ball game.

John J. Shaughnessy, of Division 4, will shortly leave for Dayton, O., where he goes to visit his brother.

Bro. James Taylor, President of Division No. 3, wants to bet three to one that No. 6 will beat Mackin Council.

Young Men's Division No. 6 very cordially invites the members of the other divisions to be present at the ball game with Mackin Council.

Popular Bob Hilerich, of Hilerich & Sons, has generously donated the bats to be used on the occasion of the ball game for the benefit of Mrs. Cox.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Division No. 9, A. O. H., Albany, N. Y., was held at its rooms last week, when many new members were elected and initiated.

Bro. Patrick Burke is one of the jolly members of the order. He has a smile and shake of the hand for all of the brothers. He is also a hustler for new members.

Terence McHugh, Thomas Langan and Tom Higgins are expert bicyclists and take pleasure in apending their evenings on the boulevard and instructing their lady friends.

Division 10 of the Hibernians of Mounson, Mass., will hold its third annual picnic and field day on Flynt Park Labor Day. The sports will commence in the morning at 10 o'clock with a ball game.

Young Men's Division held a special meeting Monday night, and notwithstanding the warm weather, they had a large attendance. Since the first of the year No. 6 has set a hot pace for the other divisions.

A large number of persons witnessed the institution of Division 60, A. O. H., in Broadway Hall, South Boston. After the initiation of some twenty-five candidates, the officers acted as a committee later in the evening at a banquet.

Division No. 2, A. O. H., of Albany, N. Y., enjoyed a "sit down" at its room on North Swan street last week after the business of the meeting was concluded. This is the youngest division in the city, but has a membership of almost seventy-five.

Report has it that a prominent Hibernian Knight will join the army of benefactors this month. The bride-to-be is one of the handsomest young lady residents on Columbia street. While the knight says nothing, he is at the same time getting all things in readiness.

Division No. 1, of Jeffersonville, had a fine attendance at its excursion, which was a great success and greatly enjoyed by all. In the contest for the prize, a gold watch, little Miss Mary E. Kinney, of 625 Broadway, was the winner.

Wives and daughters of members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of St. Louis have formed an auxiliary to that organization. About 110 representative St. Louis women of Irish descent met and effected the organization, which they have called the Daughters of Erin.

The sod of Erin which arrived in San Francisco was carried in triumph procession through the streets of that city and deposited in the pavilion, where it will be closely guarded until the opening of the Irish Fair. It was escorted by a platoon of police and the Knights of the Red Branch Rifles.

An Irish national hall in Montreal is one of the possibilities of the near future. The Irish citizens of Montreal are a large body. Although they are well organized into national and fraternal organizations the need has been felt for a long time for a national hall or home which would be the center of Hibernianism in that city. When the plans take more definite shape a mass meeting will be held to ratify them.

A division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians has been instituted by the county officers of Suffolk county, Mass., in Knights of St. Rose Hall. The institution ceremony was witnessed by a large number of visitors from other divisions in the county. State Treasurer Martin J. Roche represented the State. After the initiation of nineteen candidates, County Chaplain Rev. Father O'Donohue delivered an address on Hibernianism, and a collation was served.

## Y. M. I. vs. A. O. H.

Mackin Council, Y. M. I., and Young Men's Division No. 6, A. O. H., have completed all the arrangements for the match game of ball to be played on Sunday, September 11, heretofore mentioned in these columns. The proceeds will be donated to Mrs. Mary A. Cox, 2707 Bank street. Thomas Cox, a son of Mrs. Cox, and who was recently brought to death, was a splendid ball player. His brothers are all in the United States army, and the mother is in destitute circumstances.

The young men who have the matter in charge are determined to make it a success as well as an enjoyable occasion. The services of the First Regiment Band have been secured for the occasion, and Mayor Weaver will pitch the first ball. Major Ed Hughes has consented to act as umpire, which is an assurance of lots of fun for the spectators and players. The players and positions will be announced in our next issue.



## STILL LIVES.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

that, since Owen Roe died at Cloughoughter upon St. Leonard's day, no other Irishman has brought us within such measurable distance of the goal of all our wishes. If I were to stop here I should have said quite enough to justify all the honor that we or future generations of Irishmen can pay to the memory of Tone. But I can not stop here. I must do what I can, within the reasonable limits of a speech, to point out, in some little detail, what exactly Tone did. He first combined all classes and creeds of his countrymen in that body, so well known to all of us, under the honored name of United Irishmen. Now he did this time will not allow me to tell, but I should advise all of you to find out for yourselves in that charming book—Tone's Life by his son, and in Madden's Lives of the United Irishmen. Two things, however, in the life of Tone, I must for a moment dwell upon—the scene in Bantry Bay and the last great scene of all. You all know, or at least you ought to know, something about the greatest of the three expeditions that Tone succeeded in getting fitted out for the invasion of Ireland. They consisted, roughly speaking, of a fleet of forty-three vessels, with troops to the number of over 13,000 on board, and an ample supply of arms for the use of the Irish. If, of course, not the greatest, one of the two greatest generals then living, was in command of the troops. Humanly speaking, if that force in its entirety had reached Bantry Bay there was an end of English rule in Ireland. But, alas! that was not to be. You all know what is proverbially said about certain people having a certain sort of luck. Some 6,000 men in all succeeded in reaching the Irish coast, but without their general-in-chief. Tone, even in the absence of Moche, wished to land with such forces as they had, and at last brought the French commanders round to his opinion. But man proposes and God disposes. On the night before the day they had agreed upon for the landing the ships were again scattered by the winds and forced to find their way back to France as best they could. But what must have been the feeling of Tone during all this trying time? I fancy his agony was greater than in the last great scene of all, though his hope of eventual success must have still stood high. But let us hasten to that last scene. In the year '97 a great Dutch expedition was ready to sail, but was shut up in the Texel by adverse winds, while an English fleet, growing stronger day by day, guarded the sea outside. Finally there was a battle, in which the Dutch were defeated, and so there was an end of that. Then came a wearying time for Tone, when Moche was dead and Carnot removed from power, and everything depended upon Napoleon Bonaparte, who apparently never intended to aid Ireland. Then came the fateful year '98 itself, the arrest of the chief leaders, the outbreak of the insurrection and its suppression, after the many gallant fights of which we all have heard. To know how Tone felt during this period, you must read his diary; and this you can now easily do in a little sixpenny book, by Miss Milligan, where the whole thing is very well epitomized. But at last Tone was to find his way back to Ireland—to a hopeless fight and a certain death. A small French fleet, with Wolfe Tone on board, had barely reached Lough Swilly when it found itself pursued by a much stronger English squadron. Some of the lighter French ships were able to effect their escape, and Tone was entreated by all to sail with them, seeing that, whatever might be the fate of the Frenchmen who remained, Tone's fate was certain. But he simply answered: "Shall I be said that I fled whilst the French were fighting the battles of my country?" Then came the surrender of the French ship, after a desperate defense—the recognition of Tone among the French prisoners of war—his dispatch to Dublin in fetters—his trial by court-martial—and his sentence to be hanged, his English enemy, with its wonted want of generosity, refusing his only request—that he should be granted the death of a soldier. But I can not go on. The trial and the tragedy in prison are agonizing reading, but you must find out all about them for yourselves, in the life by the son, or at worst in Miss Milligan's little book. One thing, however, I may give. "In a cause like this," says Tone, "success is everything." Success in the eyes of the vulgar fixes its merit. Washington succeeded and Kosciuszko failed. But, thank God, we are no vulgar here today. To us Tone's failure is grander than any success; for he failed gloriously in a great attempt. I shall not keep you any longer; ye have many other speakers, no doubt, better worth listening to than I. There are many lessons to be learned from the life of Tone, but we do not mean to be controversial, or, I hope, too lengthy here today. If we mean that Ireland should be free—and I hope we all mean that—we must become United Irishmen again, in a literal sense at least, and personally I could wish that we were all United Irishmen in the national sense, too.

A memorial parchment was here deposited in the hollow of the stone, together with a genealogical account of the Wolfe Tone family, sent by Miss Maxwell, of Connecticut, and other mementoes of the occasion.

Mr. Leary then laid the foundation stone, after which the "Memory of the Dead" was played by the bands.

Dr. Dillon, of Boston, here proposed the following resolutions:

That this vast meeting, representative of all sections, creeds and classes of the Irish race, including representatives from our exiled brethren in Australia, America, South Africa, France, Great Britain, assembled on this memorable occasion to participate in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a national memorial to Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen in Ireland's capital, hereby declares its adhesion to their high, noble and truly patriotic principles, and further declares its unalterable determination to unceasingly continue the struggle for freedom, bequeathed to us as a heritage by the heroes and martyrs of '98, and bend our energies to the task of striking off the fetters from the limbs of our motherland, and, placing on her brow the glorious chaplet of liberty. And be it further

Resolved, That the unselfishness displayed, the sufferings endured, and the great sacrifices made by Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen in their efforts to restore Ireland to her rightful place as a free and independent Sovereign State renders it the manifest duty of all freedom-loving Irishmen, irrespective of creed or class, to facilitate the work of speedily erecting this memorial to their memory; and we therefore appeal with confidence to our countrymen at home and in exile to promptly and liberally subscribe to this great national project.

He said the great gathering assembled that day to do honor to the memory of Wolfe Tone showed that the spirit of nationality was not dead. He was glad to be amongst them that day, and he would be glad to see union amongst Irishmen. Irishmen united would be sure to conquer against any foe.

Mr. John Meagher, Bathurst, Australia, who was loudly cheered, seconded the resolutions. He said the Irishmen in Australia never forgot the people at home in Ireland. In all Irish movements there was no doubt but the Irish in Australia were always at the front. There was no movement which would be for the good of Ireland but would find support from their countrymen in Australia. All sections, high and low, were with the people at home, and the Irish national movement receives in Australia the blessing of the Protestants as well as that of the Catholics and the members of other denominations.

Mr. Gillingham, Transvaal, South Africa, who was loudly cheered, supported the resolutions. He said he could assure them that Irishmen in South Africa were heart and soul with the people at home in their struggle for freedom.

The Rev. Father Supple, of Boston, said it was a great pleasure to him to see such a body of young Irishmen gathered together to give expression to their steadfast devotion to the cause of Irish freedom. The people of America knew what it was to fight for liberty, and they knew also what the acquisition of that glorious gift of God was. He hoped the lessons of this day would remain implanted in every one of their hearts. Wherever Irishmen were, all over the world, they would follow the principles of Wolfe Tone, whose memory they venerated. Irishmen united could conquer the world.

"Unite for your altars and fires, Unite for the green graves of your sires, Unite for God and your native land."

Professor Mouis, of the French delegation, said he desired to thank them on behalf of the Irishmen of France for the reception accorded to him. He would remember it all his life, and he felt the deepest gratitude to those who honored him in such a manner, and he could assure them that they had the best wishes of the French nation.

Mr. W. B. Yates said he desired to say a few words on behalf of the Irishmen in England. This immense demonstration had been held at a very momentous time in Irish history. England had persuaded herself that Ireland, discredited by disunion, was about to submit (cries of "Never"). England had persuaded herself that she could settle the Irish question with a handful of arms. They had answered England by that great demonstration today. She was no longer deceived; she knew Ireland cherished the same spirit still. This movement had come from the people themselves. When the leaders were not at the helm the people came forward and steered the ship into safe waters. This movement sprung from the hearts of the people, like smoke from the inextinguishable fire of patriotism which burned within their hearts forever.

The resolutions were then put and carried.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., said: Fellow nationalists, the man whose statue will stand on this spot was a man cast in heroic mold. He was a man who, from his earliest boyhood, by the intuition of his genius, took a wider and deeper grasp of the problem of Irish politics in his day than did Grattan, Flood or Charlesmont. Born a soldier and a statesman—born in this city of Dublin in the year 1763; he died at the hands of his enemies in 1798, on the 14th of November, so that at the hour of his death he was only a few months over thirty-five years of age; and yet, brief as that life was, it was a life filled with glorious effort for Ireland; for who can name in the long annals of the patriots of Ireland one man who has done more for his country than Theobald Wolfe Tone? He has left from that brief life an example to his countrymen which has animated generation after generation of young Irishmen to tread in his footsteps, and which remains to this day a mighty influence, fighting for all that is noble in the Ireland of this day. In 1791 Tone wrote his first pamphlet on behalf of the Irish Catholics, and when he wrote that pamphlet it is reported in his life that he did not know one Catholic in Ireland, and yet within two months he was the trusted friend, agent and almost leader of the Catholics of Ireland; and never let it be forgotten that the first blow which Tone struck in the cause of Irish freedom was a blow to set free the Catholics of Ireland. He said, with the spirit of a true democrat, "We can have no true or lasting liberty in Ireland which is not based on the equal rights of all the citizens of Ireland." And when after a few years he was struck down by his cruel and bloody enemies, the brother of the great Napoleon—Lucien Napoleon—when he stood up in the Assembly of Five Hundred—to move "that provision be made by the French nation for the widow and children of Tone," he used words which should always be impressed in the memory of Irishmen, as a testimony of one of the leaders of the greatest nation in Europe in that day, to the character of one of our countrymen to whom we are assembled here to do honor. On that occasion Lucien Napoleon said: "I rise

to call attention to the widow and children of a man whose memory is dear and venerable to Ireland and to France, who perished in Dublin, assassinated by the illegal verdict of a court-martial." And then he went on to say that his talents and his courage announced him as the future Washington of Ireland. In these sentences he spoke only the sober language of truth. I confess what has always struck me as one of the most sublime spectacles of human progress and struggle for liberty was the spectacle of Wolfe Tone as he stood before the court-martial in this city, in the power of cruel and dastardly enemies, and when he knew that his life was forfeited and that the hour of his death was at hand. It is easy to be heroic and courageous in the field of battle when your blood is hot, and to strike a blow for fatherland when one's comrades are butchered at one's side; but standing powerless before your cruel enemies in cold blood with death before you, then I say the metal of which a man is made is tried, and with all the agonizing thoughts of wife and children—for he had a young wife and three children, to whom he was devotedly attached—in the whole annals of human history I know no more magnificent spectacle of human greatness than when Tone confronted his enemies. With a firmness, calmness and dignity great as was ever displayed he defied his enemies and went to his death with a courage that illustrated a page of Irish history which will remain forever to be cherished by the children of Ireland. We honor his memory here today in the city in which he was assassinated. We have shown by this magnificent demonstration that his principles are triumphant, and I recommend all of you to study his life, his writings and his teachings. They are a precious inheritance to the Irish people and one which, if studied and acted upon, will be, in my judgment, the best guidance to the patriot's heart.

Mr. John E. Redmond, M. P., who was received with prolonged enthusiasm, said: Fellow-countrymen, I can not but feel how poor and how weak words are after the demonstration of today. The eloquence of your numbers and your enthusiasm could not be increased by any words, and it seems to me almost as if it would have been better to have let this great demonstration speak for itself—speak for itself to England of the determination of the Irish people to stand by their country, and to have left speeches out of the programme altogether; and yet it is impossible for such a demonstration of this to come to a close without some of our public men coming together on this platform to show once again to England that however men in the current politics of the day may have different views as to methods, at the same time in the essentials, that is in our devotion to the national cause, and in our undying hostility to English rule, we Irish nationalists stand absolutely united around this statue today. Mr. Dillon has quoted some words from Lucien Bonaparte's speech about Theobald Wolfe Tone. I was reading that speech myself this morning and I was struck by this extraordinary prophecy which Lucien Bonaparte made on that speech in November, 1799. He used these words: "The day," he said, "will doubtless come in that same city of Dublin, and on the spot the satellites of Britain reared the scaffold where they expected to wreak their vengeance on Tone, where the independent people of Ireland will erect on that spot a trophy to his memory, and will yearly celebrate on the anniversary of his trial the festival of their union round his monument. Well now, thank God, after the hundred years that have passed, at last today the Irish people have fulfilled that prophecy of Lucien Bonaparte. The hundred years that have passed have vindicated the purity of the motives, the loftiness of the character, and I will say also the wisdom of the aims of Tone and of the United Irishmen. Fellow-countrymen, there are many different views which are taken by historians of the insurrection of 1798. One of the most common of those views is that that movement was merely a movement of resistance on the part of men who were driven to arms by cruelties and barbarities of every kind. Well in one sense, and as applying to some of the rebels of '98, that view was a true one. But if we regard the '98 movement broadly the view is a false one; so far as any rate as Tone himself and the founders of the society are concerned that view was false, because the '98 insurrection was the result of a deliberately, cautiously and ably planned effort to achieve national liberty. Fellow-countrymen, Tone and his associates were not drawn into arms simply by the barbarity of English troops and defense of their lives and their homes. No; they were driven into arms by a higher and loftier ideal, the ideal of creating on the soil of Ireland a free government and of raising the flag of liberty. I say, therefore, the view that many historians have expressed that the '98 insurrection was merely a movement of resistance against the barbarities of the English is not true. The movement was the purest movement for liberty that illumines the annals of any country since the world began. This meeting today ought, I think, to teach a lesson to our rulers. Here we have assembled in the city of Dublin representatives from the gallant nation of France—a nation, remember, which is allied to Ireland not merely by sentiment, but by historical tradition, and which is allied to our race as kinsmen of the same blood. We have here also representatives of the great and free Republic of America—that great land, the home of liberty; that great land that always opened a refuge to our suffering and oppressed people; that great land, in the words of one of her own sons, "Whose free larch-strings were never yet drawn in against the meanest child of Adam's kindred." We welcome these men here as friends and as allies, and today when England, isolated as she is, is looking around and begging for alliance with other countries, we today are able to point to allies in France and allies in America, allies in far distant Australia, aye, and in the capes of South Africa, and in other parts of the civilized world who, if ever the day should come—and

which of us would not be glad to see it, when in the complications of the world Ireland would once again have an opportunity of striking a blow for liberty—would rally to the cause of the most ancient and long-oppressed nationality in the world. What lessons are we to bring home from this demonstration? At any time for the last hundred years in my belief, and long before even the limits of a hundred years, if Ireland, Catholic and Protestant, were united it would have been possible to achieve Irish freedom. Let this '98 movement in this year create a great broad national platform; let us not tolerate any man who raises his voice against a brother Irishman because of his creed. Let us remember that while we Catholics—I am speaking now to the Catholics present, who are in the majority—let us never forget that some of the best and bravest of our race were followers of the newer creed, which gave to Ireland Tone, Emmet and Lord Edward Fitzgerald. Let us, if we can, for this year announce a new era of toleration and brotherly love; let us endeavor to weld Catholic and Protestant, North of Ireland and South of Ireland, into one united nation. When we do, believe the day will be near at hand when you will be able to assemble here in Dublin to celebrate the realization of the dream for which Wolfe Tone died and bled, to erect here a flag of freedom over a self-governed and respected nation.

Mr. Rogers, of Worcester, Mass., said it was his pleasing duty to move the Lord Mayor to the second chair, and to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. John O'Leary for presiding at that meeting. He joined with the other speakers in asking them to unite again, and if they did they would have the support of the States. Then they would never cease until that dark cloud, which has for so long hung over their country's destinies, sinks beneath the gorgeous sunburst of freedom and independence.

Father Coppin, of Philadelphia, in according the vote, said he was proud to see such a great assembly, and he took an especial pleasure in having his name associated with those of Wolfe Tone and of John O'Leary, whose name will live in history as long as that of Wolfe Tone. Father Coppin came there a stranger, and they took him in. He had no intention of speaking; he came simply to listen and to see the demonstration, but when he found that Philadelphia—the cradle of American independence—was not represented, he thought it right to step forward and represent the city of his adoption. The priests in America don't mix in politics, and if they told any of their parishioners to vote for any ticket they would tell them to mind their own business. Pennsylvania was called the keystone of the States; the keystone of that beautiful arch of States and glorious Union, the motto of which was "E Pluribus Unum." Would to God Irishmen at home and abroad would adopt that motto. Irishmen were the backbone of Pennsylvania and a half dozen other States, which they controlled and dominated. Their illustrious President, William McKinley, was the descendant of an Irishman. Would to God they were laying another monument today, a monument to union and brotherhood, without which liberty is impossible. The Irish at home and abroad wanted unity and an Ireland free, united and immortal. He felt proud of being among them today and to clasp the hand of his friend John O'Leary. The sign-manual of the United Irishmen was the clasped hand. Let them make their leaders clasp hands across the grave of the martyr Tone, and if they did not they should be sent flying about their business. In seconding the vote of thanks to John O'Leary he hoped he would be preserved for many years to guide his countrymen in the true path. Like Theobald Wolfe Tone, he had the courage of his convictions.

The Lord Mayor said it was his duty as Chief Magistrate of the city to ask them to pass the vote of thanks which was so ably proposed and seconded to Mr. John O'Leary for the action he had taken during the past year in forwarding the movement for the erection of a statue to one of Ireland's greatest sons. Right worthily was he placed in the position he occupied today, because, like his predecessor, the true Irishman Wolfe Tone, he was a patriot who had suffered for his country. He therefore had the greatest pleasure and was proud to be in the position of doing so in asking them to respond to the vote with a hearty cheer. They should from this day forward read the life of Wolfe Tone, and when they did they would learn a lesson that would teach them to bury their differences, whatever they might be, and to unite as one man and to have but one principle, the principle of the independence of their native land. He hoped that with the laying of the foundation stone of the statue of the great patriot Tone there would also be laid every difference between Irishmen, and that their members would unite as one man and demand from the English Parliament the restitution of their just rights. If they did, the time was but short when they would again stand on that platform to celebrate in a victorious manner the cause Wolfe Tone died for and John O'Leary suffered for. He asked them again to give three cheers for John O'Leary.

Mr. John O'Leary, in responding, said he was very proud indeed to be there, and was still prouder when he saw how the vote of thanks had been proposed and seconded and put by the Lord Mayor to the meeting and the unanimous way it had been received by that large assembly. He hoped that henceforward they would have peace among all Irishmen.

Mr. Rooney, of the Gaelic League, here delivered an address in Irish, which terminated the day's proceedings.

At night the Lord Mayor gave a dinner in honor of the American, French and other foreign delegates to the demonstration.

The Lord Mayor presided.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "Ireland a Nation," expressed his satisfaction at being in the position, as Chief Magistrate of Dublin, of being able to welcome their exiled brethren from all lands. He did not know what might happen in the near

future, but he knew that the proceedings showed that the Irishmen had not lost their nationality. After what they had witnessed nothing could conceal from the world that it was their unanimous wish to govern themselves.

Mr. John O'Leary, who was received with applause, in responding said that in speaking of Ireland a nation they meant Ireland under its own laws, and not those of England. To him it was a matter of indifference whether Ireland a nation meant Ireland under a republic, a limited monarchy or an absolute monarchy. It was, above all things, an Irish Nationalist, and he wanted to get as much separation from England as possible. It was not an altogether impracticable man, still he could not conceive of any reconciliation between Ireland and England short of the repeal of the Union. He had, however, no difficulty in responding to this toast. He wanted Ireland a nation in the fullest sense possible, if possible, but he wanted it at least in the sense of a self-governed nation, as it was before the union.

Mr. John Redmond, M. P., in proposing "Memory of the Dead," said: My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, I suppose no more difficult task was ever cast upon any man than to propose this toast—difficult in this sense, not that it is not a toast full of inspiration for every Irishman, but it is a toast to which full justice can not be done. On an occasion such as this, indeed, we would be wanting in our duty if this toast were not honored. But I confess to you that when I was asked first a few moments ago to propose this toast I ventured humbly to make the suggestion that the toast ought to be proposed without any speech and ought to be drunk in silence. However, other views have prevailed, and the duty has been cast upon me of proposing this toast—"The Memory of the Dead." What does it mean? It means not merely the memory of those who died in '98, whom we are celebrating, but it means the memory of every Irishman, great or humble, who, during the centuries that have passed, has died in defense of Ireland. Gentlemen, in the public life of Ireland today we often hear men repining and grumbling at the delays and difficulties and disappointments that they have to endure and the sacrifices that they have to make. If they knew anything of the past history of Ireland—if they knew anything of the past history of their own forefathers—they ought to be ashamed to complain of any dangers, or difficulties, or sacrifices, that they may be compelled to make. How easy it is for us to champion the cause of Ireland; how pleasant and full of honor and credit. But consider what it was a hundred years ago. Why, it is impossible for us, living in these times of comparative liberty, to realize the lot which our forefathers had to face in '98. Our forefathers had to take the field when there was but little chance of success. They took the field because they were impelled by a desire to make an effort for Irish liberty; and, although, in the vulgar acceptance of the word, they failed, yet we know in our hearts that they did not fail—because the spirit that they have bequeathed to us liveth today, and whether it comes in our day or whether we will have to wait for another generation, we are convinced in our hearts that the day must inevitably come when the triumph of Irish liberty will be assured. Gentlemen, I was particularly interested in the speech which fell from perhaps the one man in this room who in his own person represents the traditions of '98. He spoke to you of Ireland a nation, and he told you what he meant by it, and I think that every man who heard him agreed with his definition. When people speak of Ireland a nation—when we toast Ireland a nation, we do not mean that we desire Ireland to become a nation, because all say that she is and always was a nation. What is the meaning of a nation? Ireland by geographical position, by race, by national characteristics is an isolated and distinct country, so she has been all through, and nothing that can be done by English laws or English power can deprive Ireland of her attribute of nation. When we toast "Ireland a nation" what we mean is not only that she shall be a nation because she is one already, but what we mean is that the day will come when her separate and distinct nationality and nationhood will come to be recognized by the nations of the world. And certainly so long as a country has the history that Ireland has, so long as Irishmen are able to look back to the sacrifices and sufferings of their motherland, so long will it be impossible for them to abandon the high ideals of the nationhood of their land. The toast of "The Memory of the Dead" is, indeed, a solemn one. It recalls to us glorious memories connected with our history. Other nations which have prospered and been powerful in the plenitude of their power toast their victorious ancestors, but I doubt if they ever can, with the same feeling of tenderness and of devotion recall the successes of their forefathers as we can recall the defeats and the sufferings of ours.

The chains on them rattle; the blood as it runs But makes them more painfully dear to her sons. So it is in Ireland. I believe that the feeling of the Irish people for their past and their martyred dead is fuller and keener by reason of the fact that those men suffered and failed in the cause and were not victorious. Gentlemen, this toast, indeed, needs no words from me, and in conclusion, in giving it to you, all I will say is this: So long as the memory of the dead holds a place in the hearts of Irishmen, so long the cause of Irish nationality will live. Let us remember of our forefathers—

They rose in dark and evil days to right their native land; They kindled there a living blaze that nothing can withstand. Alas, that might can conquer right; their spirits passed away, But true men, like you men, are plenty here today.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., in responding, alluded to the efforts of the Lord Mayor in bringing aid to the distressed districts in the West. When a hundred years ago the scaffold was raised for Wolfe Tone

the corporation and Lord Mayor rejoiced. They had captured the Lord Mayor and Mansion House since, and if Ireland were true to herself she would yet capture the Castle. He considered that this was a great day for Ireland. He agreed with what had been said by Mr. Redmond earlier in the day as to their differences. Their differences were as to the most effectual method of asserting the national rights of Ireland, but there was no difference between Mr. Redmond and himself as to what that right should be. Their opinion was the same—namely, that the laws under which Irishmen lived should be made by Irishmen, and whether in the future those laws might be administered by Mr. Redmond or any other man, they were all agreed, all the great multitude assembled in the capital of Ireland today, on the great principle that they could never rest until the people of Ireland had the making of their laws. He most heartily agreed with the definition of Irish nationality laid down by Mr. O'Leary. But he went even further than Mr. O'Leary, who said he would not be contented except by repeal. He would not be contented with repeal, for it was against the Irish Parliament that Wolfe Tone rebelled. Until the Executive of the country was responsible only to the people of the country they would never be content. Substantially as regards the great principles which should guide an Irish party they were all agreed; there was only a small difference existing as to methods, but as to the future Irish nation there was absolutely no difference.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast of the guests, said that the laws of England had within the past century driven millions of their race from Ireland, and some of these were present now to show their love for the old land.

Miss Maud Gonne rejoiced at the great demonstration which they had witnessed, and which proved to the world that England lied when she said that Ireland was contented with her rule. This was a movement of the whole Irish people. The spirit of the Irish people was greater than 100 years ago, and their chances of success might soon be greater.

Prof. Mouis alluded to the services which Irishmen had rendered to France from the days of Fontenoy to those of Marshal McMahon, and said that Ireland would always hold a high place in the estimation of France.

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PROMPTNESS. NEATNESS.

Mr. Gillingham, South Africa, having replied, Rev. Father Coghlan, one of the American delegates, said that the scene which they had witnessed would repay their labor in coming from America. Mr. Meredier, correspondent of the D'Agence Havas, Paris, also replied.

## SPAIN'S GIGANTIC EDIFICE.

Spain possesses one of the largest buildings in the world. It is at once a palace, a museum, a library, a picture gallery, a monastery, a church and a burial place. This wonderful edifice is called the Escorial, although the name is very generally corrupted both in England and America into "Escurial."

The Escorial was commenced in 1563 by order of Philip II. of Spain, and was intended partly as a royal burying place for the Kings of Spain and partly as a commemoration of Philip's victory over the French at St. Quentin in 1557. It is built entirely of granite, and measures 744 feet in length by 580 feet in breadth. At each corner is a tower 200 feet in height. The building is supposed to represent an enormous gridiron lying aside down, and this shape is believed to have reference to Saint Lawrence, who was martyred on a gridiron.

Twenty-one years were spent in building it and it cost over \$12,000,000. It has been twice partly destroyed by lightning and was sacked by the French soldiers in 1808. There are 11,000 doors and 11,000 windows.

Michael McNamara, recently elected South Town Assessor, and Frank Conroy, recently elected South Town Clerk, left Chicago for a two-months' visit in Ireland.

The latest notion in millinery is narrow black velvet, mounted on wire, so that it can be bent into any form required for bows, wings, rosettes, loops, etc. It has found great favor, for, in addition to being effective, it is light and airy and looks well with gauze-like materials.



## IRELAND.

## Record of the Most Important of the Recent Events Culled From Exchanges.

Thomas B. Killeen has been elected Master of Loughrea Union.

The recent rains have been of incalculable service to all crops in Mid-Cork. They were parched by the long drouth, and the welcome moisture has worked wonders in the face of the country.

Dr. W. W. Daly, the Park, Killarney, has been elected medical officer of Castleism district of Killarney Union. The election was held in Cordal. Dr. Harrold, who was the former officer, retired on pension.

M. J. Whelton, Clondrohid, Cork, at the last meeting of the Gaelic League, in Dublin, said he only learned to speak Irish within the past five years. He recited a poem in Irish with fluency and gracefulness.

In the district of Cootehill, Cavan, recently it was reported that only a few pecks of flax had been sown. Bawnboy also has a small quantity this year. The flax as a crop seems to be dying out all over the northern counties.

John Holland, of Quay, Kinyara, died August 4. Fifty years ago he played a part in the stirring events of the time, which deserves to be remembered by true Irish patriots. By him the late J. B. Dillon was placed on board a ship in Galway Bay, and thus avoided the sleuth hounds that were on his track.

T. D. Sullivan, M. P., has drawn the attention of the National Monuments Committee of Dublin to the neglected condition and the very obscure position of the elaborately carved Celtic cross memorial to the immortal Four Masters, now raised in on the ground fronting the Mater Misericordiae Hospital. Moss and weeds are covering the beautiful work of the cross. He reasonably and eloquently suggests that the Irish Literary and Celtic Association have the memorial placed in a more public position, best of all in Glasnevin.

Never in the annals of the G. A. A. was there witnessed such a vast assemblage of supporters as that which graced Cork Park Sunday on the occasion of the great hurling and football contests for the Munster county championship between Cork and Tipperary. Over 15,000 persons were present. Cork won in both cases. Mr. J. Wall, Dungarvan, refereed. For the first time in the history of the association the Gaelic championships for all Ireland will be held in Cork Park this year. The management was excellent.

The National party in South Tyrone are displaying commendable activity in preparing for the forthcoming revision in the constituency. Mr. John Donnelly, acting on the instructions of Mr. William Barry, solicitor, Ballygawley, has been successful in convening a meeting at Rughnaloey. Mr. Barry presided, and besides Mr. Donnelly, the Nationalist registration agent, there was a good attendance of local clergy and district clergy. The deliberations were conducted in private, but it is understood arrangements have been completed for a wholesale opposition to the Unionists at the Revision Courts, which open in September.

The sea fisheries in Southwest Kerry are yielding fairly. In Kenmare Bay (outer waters) the sein boats have had good takes of herrings and mackerel, and on those waters also trawlers have had good takes of various fish. In Ballinskelligs Bay matters are not quite up to anticipation, except in the line of the herring fishing. Trawling boats have done fairly well. The lobster fisheries have seldom given better results at this season. The salmon seine fishing in Ballinskelligs has closed, and it was the worst season for many years. Sea angling is accounting for good takes of different kinds of fish at Darrynane, Waterville and Ballinskelligs.

Dr. Michael Cahalan, of Nenagh, died on July 26. In the early '50's he became prominently identified with the popular movement in the South, and thence forward, until the closing days of his remarkable career, he was one of the most vigorous and devoted advocates. His intimate association with the men of '67 brought him conspicuously under the notice of the Government, one consequence of which is said to have been the loss to him of a dispensary medical officership in County Limerick, and from that time up to eight or ten years ago he pursued his profession in Dublin and elsewhere. About seven years since he settled among his old friends in Nenagh. Dr. Cahalan had reached the age of seventy years.

On the last Sunday in July a great demonstration was held at the Three Rocks, to celebrate the great victory which the Wexford insurgents achieved over the British troops. At 1 o'clock a procession of fully 10,000 persons was formed on Wexford quay, and marched thence to the place of meeting, close to the battle place. The procession was led by St. Laurence's band and drum band, Glynn. John Redmond, M. P., said this great gathering and all '98 celebrations proved beyond doubt the absolute failure of English rule in Ireland. In 1898 the Nationalists of Ireland were united and as determined to put an end to English rule as ever they were in the past. The demonstration was got up by the Men of Wexford '98 Club.

A branch of the Gaelic League was established in Cahirciveen, the historic town of the Liberator. Mr. Thomas Hayes, of Dublin, arrived bearing the handsome and attractive cup presented by Mr. Wm. O'Brien to the Oireachtas, and won by Mr. Patrick Murphy, National teacher, Ballinakilla. Mr. Hayes was deputed to present it to Mr. Murphy. Mr. Hayes proceeded to Dromod and convened a meeting at the pretty chapel at Spunkane, at which the Rev. Michael O'Reilly presided and delivered a very

eloquent lecture in Irish, and then presented the cup to Mr. Murphy amid great applause. A meeting was held at the Royal Hotel for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Gaelic League. Mr. Edward Fitzgerald presided.

Sunday being Patron Sunday in St. Mullin's, a remarkable demonstration in honor of the memory of the men of '98 was held. In the cemetery beside the green are buried many of those who fought and fell at the battle of Ross and other battlefields in Wexford and Carlow, and here are laid the remains of Gen. Thomas Clancy, who at the age of twenty-four led the charge on the "Three Bullet Gate" at the battle of Ross. Part of the ceremonies consisted in visiting the graves containing the remains of those who fell for Ireland and reverently joining with Rev. Father Norris, St. Mullins, in reciting the de profundis. Fully 10,000 persons took part in the demonstration, while the New Ross and Graig bands played the "Dead March in Saul." After the prayers were recited a pike was planted at the head of each grave, bearing a shield, on which was inscribed the name of the patriot martyr and a recital of the battles in which he took part.

At the weekly meeting of the Loughrea Town Commissioners, Thomas Smyth presiding, the following letter was read from the Rev. Father Nolan, dated from St. Joseph's the Abbey, Loughrea: "To the Chairman Board of Commissioners—Gentlemen: I beg respectfully to submit to you that, in my opinion, it would be a desirable and suitable means of keeping fresh the memory of the men of '98 to have the names of the streets of this ancient town painted in Irish and in Irish characters on boards to be afterward fixed in conspicuous and suitable places throughout the town. I would also suggest that one of the streets should be named after Peter Finerty, a Loughrea man, who suffered pain, penalty and imprisonment in those evil days for love of Ireland. Peter Finerty, according to John Philip Curran, was 'the only printer in Ireland who had the courage to speak for the people.' Permit me to add that I have confidence enough in my fellow townsmen to lead me to believe that the above proposition shall not only be favorably received, but effectively carried out. I am, gentlemen, your faithful servant, Joseph Nolan, O. D. C." The Commissioners will act on Father Nolan's suggestion promptly.

Twelve cannons, raised from Dunwoley bay through the enterprise of Mr. T. R. Holland and Mr. John Mulcahy, two well-known Cork corn merchants, were recently brought to the city and are in their stores. In addition to the guns numerous beads have been found, and it is said that in connection with the explosion of other wreckage coins have been discovered, and a variety of valuable relics. These discoveries being made by Mr. Collins, the diver, at Dunwoley bay, are full of romantic as well as historic interest. That they belonged to a wreck nearly three hundred years ago is undoubted, and it is remarkable how tradition preserves the story among the peasantry, who know very little history outside the parish in which they were born. The inhabitants of the lonely spot are isolated from the world, for the place is miles from a railway, and connection with the ocean traffic is only when a vessel is wrecked. But these people were able to inform the projectors of the present discovery with remarkable accuracy the spot where the treasure was found. Those who related the tradition could only speak Irish, and their description of the place where the pirate ship was wrecked was so accurate that the moment the diver descended he found the heap of cannon.

## YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.

Brother "Bob" Keyer left last Tuesday for his new home in Mississippi.

Unity Council is preparing for a grand hop at New Leidekrauz Hall the second week in October.

The members of Alpha, Logan, St. Mary's and Sacred Heart now see they made no mistake in consolidating. The council is what its name implies—Unity.

Unity Council, the youngest yet the oldest council in the Atlantic jurisdiction, is now the most prosperous council in the city. New members are being admitted weekly.

The club-house of Unity Council, 1327 West Chestnut street, is open every evening from 7 until 11 o'clock. The members are at all times pleased to have their friends call.

Unity Council, Y. M. I., has concluded to continue in its old club-house, 1327 West Chestnut, until next spring. The weekly euchres will commence the early part of next month.

Mackin Council has been improving its club-house, until now it appears entirely new. This council was recently presented with a handsome silk flag, which they have hung to the breeze from the front of the building.

## SACRED HEART CHURCH PICNIC.

During the past week the ladies and gentlemen composing the various committees for the Sacred Heart church picnic have been working zealously for its success. Arrangements have been made which will insure a day of pleasure for young and old. Riverview Park should be crowded on that occasion to its utmost capacity. As this will likely prove the last picnic of the season, we suggest that all who can should be the guests of the Sacred Heart congregation on that day and assist Rev. Father Walsh in his noble work—lifting the debt caused by the destruction of his church by the cyclone.

## NEW BUSINESS FIRM.

Michael C. McCarthy and Charles G. Pfeffer constitute a new firm in the wall and house sign business in this city. These gentlemen have done first-class work for the leading business houses of the United States. They make a specialty of out-door display advertising.

## SPORTING.

The Monarch, the New Athletic Club, Arranging for Some Big Events.

The Corbett-McCoy Match Will Take Place—Sullivan and Kilrain Friends.

## BASE BALL NOTES AND GOSSIP

Gleason, of the Giants, has made three errors in a game three times this season. Van Haltren is the only player of the New Yorks who has taken part in every game.

Van Haltren, who is usually fast on the bases, has not placed a stolen base to his credit in the last thirteen games.

Tiernan's recent lay-off did not do the old-timer any good, as he got only one hit in the four games since he resumed playing.

Although Dunn and Grimm have each played in over thirty games, neither player has made a hit which has netted more than one base.

Ex-Champion John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain have buried the hatchet and are once more friends. The reconciliation was effected at Baltimore the other day, and it is said the pair will go on the road together.

Jack Smith cabled to a friend announcing the safe arrival in England of himself and Billy Rothford. The latter will box "Pedlar" Palmer at the National Sporting Club in October.

A match between Dan Creighton and Jack Bonner has at last been ratified. The pair will come together on September 17. The affair will be for twenty-five rounds at 158 pounds.

Dal Hawkins has agreed to box Jack Downey in the East. Tom O'Rourke has set aside a date for the two boys, and as soon as the question of weight is settled a match will be clinched.

If "Mysterious" Billy Smith bests Andy Walsh, whom he is matched to box, it is his manager's intention to take him to England and pit him against some of the crack 145-pounders over there.

Tom Sharkey, who is now in Philadelphia with Tom O'Rourke, states that both himself and Joe Choynski have signed articles of agreement and will come together some time in October.

Steve O'Donnell and Gus Ruhlman have agreed on terms. They will box twenty-five rounds at Coney Island on September 19. The men will battle for a percentage of the gate receipts. O'Donnell has also a bout with Bob Armstrong under consideration.

Kid Hennessy, the Limerick favorite, has issued a challenge to Chic Booker, of Newport, and Joe Brunner. If the men want to fight let them put up their dollars. The Kid is the bantam-weight champion of this section, and is willing to fight any one who disputes his claim to the title. Any one wishing to challenge Hennessy may find him at Clark & Delaney's, Seventh and St. Catherine streets, where any forfeit will be promptly covered.

The latest in local sporting circles is the New Monarch Athletic Club, formerly the New Louisville Club. A number of prominent citizens are connected with this new organization. Several important events are being arranged for the near future, and the fact that Mr. Al Cook is the Manager and William H. West the Secretary is a guarantee that the affairs of the club will be conducted in an honorable and sportsmanlike manner. Heretofore their entertainments have given general satisfaction. An arrangement has been made with George Siler by which he becomes the official referee of the club.

Tom Sharkey has been giving exhibitions in Philadelphia this week. Tom is the Jack Scraggins of the American ring. He is as sturdy as an oak and a fighter from Fighterville, of whom all the top-notchers stand in dread. I don't think him the equal of Fitzsimmons, Corbett or Peter Maher, but none of the trio seems to hanker for a go with him, says Macon in his letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer. All of them have had a trial of him, and he seems to have left a bad taste in their mouths. Sharkey is likely to prove a troublesome customer this winter. In the event of Corbett retiring, Fitzsimmons would most likely be selected to take his place as McCoy's opponent. Though I think Bob would defeat him, I think McCoy would fare better at his hands than he would with Corbett were Jim in proper condition. Bob is a harder hitter than Corbett, and might knock McCoy out quicker, but he is not nearly so skillful as Jim and not by 10 per cent. as speedy. To be out-pointed by Corbett would be a great blow at McCoy's cleverness, while to be knocked out by Fitz would only be what nine-tenths of the world would expect. A match on the tapis which is sure to excite fistic curiosity is the one between Spike Sullivan, the clever Corkonian, and Joe Walcott, "the Barbadoes Demon." The atmosphere is likely to be more torrid than in Santiago when they come together, and at that I pick the Hibernian as the winner.

## QUINN'S NEW GOODS.

The attention of our readers is called to the announcement of Mr. Richard Quinn in another column. This popular gentleman has always carried a fine line of goods, but recently he has placed in stock a large importation of the finest to be had in the market. When you want something that is good, remember Richard Quinn, Seventh and Oak.

Before buying your ticket for Cincinnati read the announcement of the B. & O. S. W. railroad in another column.

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TELEPHONE 810.

## Woman's Corner.

Scarlet velvet hat bands are considered very chic with white pique or duck tailor gowns.

Shirt waists of white taffeta are made with a yoke of guipure lace with fichu effect. The sleeves are also of guipure, and two tiny knife plated ruffles finish the bottom, giving the bodice the appearance of a short basque.

Black velvet buttons are the latest Parisian idea for pique coats, in white cream or biscuit color. Indeed, a French dressmaker never fails to add black satin or black velvet in one way or another as a finishing touch to a costume in these soft tints.

Many have pronounced the seamless skirt an extreme notion, but tailors say not so, and are using the design for severe gowns. One style of this skirt fastens down the center of the back with a close row of buttons, while the other fastens at the left side of the front.

Some of the pretty fans described by the New York Herald must have very fanciful shapes. Some of them have wings, or parts of birds, mounted on palm-leaf fans. These birds are supposed to be prepared and mounted by the makers themselves.

This is the time of year to have furs renovated and remodeled. It is said that the fashion in fur will be quite distinctive this coming winter, and decidedly different from those of years past. Rumor says that the capes will be made in the popular shawl fashion and finished off with shaped circular frills.

Black and white is as popular a combination as ever, and black gowns relieved with white and sparkling with jet are completely by fluffy net or feather boas. Indeed, white may be called the universal color, for the trying gray, heliotrope and wood shades are all rendered becoming by the use of white collars, yokes and vests.

A method much employed in trimming autumn foulards is to carry frills of incline ribbon round the silk to suggest a deep flounce and its beading, and to supplement a yoke collar, high stock epaulets and cuffs with two rows of frills in the same fashion. Foulards are now made with tight backs, showing few seams, but the front is always full.

A patriotic fan was made of the national colors in chiffon, with the photograph of one of our favorite heroes in the center. One evening fan was of white chiffon over white silk, with a cluster of field flowers to hide where the material was drawn in, and another, shaped like a rose leaf, had pink chiffon over white silk, with roses and ribbons.

A new corset, designed solely for comfort, is made of a light, supple material and boned with alternate straps of elastic. It is well adapted for easy and negligible wear. Another novelty in the stay line is a straight-busked corset, with can-buske sides, made in pale tints of exquisitely fine batiste; this shape gives the pretty rounded effect so noticeable in the Parisian woman's figure.

Tissue paper, which comes in such beautiful shades, is a very good substitute for the chiffon and silk that every one may not have ready to hand. The uses of that paper are numberless. It is recommended as the best thing to be taken when packing, and for stuffing out bows, sleeves, etc., and making them look as good as new, being taken out free of creases, thus doing away with the necessity and worry of a hot iron on a hot day, to smooth out crushed and "mussed" delicate summer wear.

Among the dainty fads for women published in The Owl for August, we notice the following: Perfumes are being put up in tablet form for the sake of convenience, and one of these hidden in glove, coiffure or knot of ribbon will diffuse a sweet aroma like the breath of spring. Another form in which to carry perfume is the "censer ball," a foreign invention. They are chateleine ornaments about the size of an English walnut, made of open work, gold and enameled. They inclose cotton of a contrasting hue, saturated with the desired perfume. Some are awing from the finger.

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A VAUDEVILLE COCKTAIL  
A Lasting Beverage of Mirth and Melody  
8—Mammoth Specialties—8  
30—Artists—Artists—30

## G.A.R.

Comrades, don't go to Cincinnati without a map of the city, showing Camp Sherman, suburbs, resorts, railroads, street-car lines, etc. Free on application at B. & O. S. W. office, southeast corner Fourth and Main. A rate of \$2.50 for round trip has been made for this occasion. Selling dates September 3 to 8; good returning until September 13, with privilege of extension until October 2 if desired.

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